

tion with German influenced Russia, may revive much sooner than public opinion has yet realized.

All these three peoples—Poles, Rumanians and Czechoslovaks—are being anxiously attacked by Bolshevik propaganda, directed at the destruction of their national unity just as they are struggling to their feet, and all three are also menaced by the advancing Bolshevik armies.

There has been ample evidence that there is collusion between Germany and Bolshevik aggression. The success of the three new states would be the death blow to German ambition, while their destruction would instantly revive its hopes.

View of Austrian Minister.

Asked what effect Hungarian events would have on the political situation in Austria, Herr Deutsch, Secretary for Military Affairs, said in Vienna today:

"If the Entente treats us as it treats Hungary no one can guarantee what will happen. A people driven to despair loses self control. The Entente, by thoughtless decision, might lose a bulwark against Bolshevism which Germany really constitutes. If so harm is done it economically and politically."

Statements issued in Budapest accuse the Entente of fomenting a revolution, but the crisis is held to be more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by Czechoslovaks and Rumanians, while commentators assert the signs are not wanting that Germany is in collusion with the Bolsheviks.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Colonial Minister writes to the Berlin Tageblatt something which evidently has a bearing on the situation when he says that Germany, threatened with dishonor by the Entente, really must turn eastward to satisfy her needs and realize her future.

Evidenced by Collusion.

The proclamation of Bolshevism in Hungary, says the Post Mail Gazette has given a shock to the Peace Conference, which is precisely what it intended to do. The change in the government of Budapest was effected not by violence but by collusion. The paper adds:

"It is a rehearsal of the tactics by which Ebert and Scheidemann think of greeting the terms of peace. The Westminster Gazette, a strong supporter of the League of Nations, says that knowledge of what has taken place at the Peace Conference is very scanty, 'but so far as we can ascertain it has been perpetually losing its way in a thicket of details and allowing its great decisions to be postponed by differences on questions, which, though intrinsically of great importance, are yet subordinate to the main issues.'"

REDS ARE LEADING RACE AGAINST PEACE

Continued from First Page.

First a conservative Socialist, has now moved to the Left. Joseph Pogonyi (Pogonyi), Minister of War, used to be president of the Soldatenrat, formerly an orderly in the Second Army, and once punished for desertion in an army matter. Pogonyi, who has become Commissioner for Social Affairs, was once Minister of War and has lately gone to the Left.

Formerly Aid to Trotsky.

"Hea Kun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, used to be aide de camp for Trotsky in Russia, serving as a secretary and described as a very radical Bolshevik."

The State Department has received a despatch from Budapest, in which Count Karolyi, heading the Hungarian Provisional Government at Budapest, in memo received at Copenhagen, claimed that Rumanians, Czechs and Serbs started rumors in Entente countries that Bolshevism is developing in Hungary and claimed that by these rumors the Rumanians, Czechs and Serbs hoped they might be allowed to occupy disputed districts of Hungary on the pretext of restoring order and defending their nationalities.

Fully realizing that the delay in getting the peace treaty disposed of is the direct cause of the growing anarchy and Bolshevism, Karolyi stated that the men are seeking to take the blame for delay from the League of Nations discussion and place it upon some other phase of the negotiations. He said that some of the committees have not yet reported, and that this, apart from the delay involved in the league discussion, is holding things up.

Blame Put on League.

On the other hand the French press and the British press openly charge the League of Nations with delay. French and British spokesmen say that a definite peace programme had been agreed to even by the American delegates and was given to the President to the Germans on March 20. They add that as soon as President Wilson arrived and asked for the league he concluded "simultaneously" with the wheels of progress stopped moving.

Many matters are now held up, they say, because in order to get the President Wilson pass on them, and the President's attention is engrossed in the league plan and can find little time to consider outside matters.

The most serious part of the Hungarian revolt in its bearing on the league question is that it is considered by diplomats as an indication that the same procedure will be followed in other enemy territory.

Germany Now Threatens.

Germany, protesting by the delay and believing apparently that there is division in the allied camp, now openly boasts that she will reject the treaty which she has accepted on March 20. It was pointed out to-day by the French press that the delay in the league plan will throw the country into the throes of anarchy.

The Germans as well as the Hungarians are understood here to interpret the policy of the league to mean that there will be no territory conquered from the enemy. This will make it possible for the Germans or Hungarians to attempt the Bolshevik experiment, it is feared, because if the Allies occupy enemy territory there is no guarantee that they will only use it to preserve order, perhaps provide food, and depart when order is restored.

JAURES'S SLAYER IS ON TRIAL.

Raoul Villain Shot French Socialist leader and hit in July, 1914.

Paris, March 24.—Raoul Villain was placed on trial for the murder of Jean Jaurès, the French Socialist leader.

Jaurès was shot while eating his evening meal in a restaurant near the Bourse in Paris, and the crime created a sensation as it came during the excitement incident to the outbreak of the war. Villain was arrested the night of the murder and has been in jail since.

RUSSIAN RED CHIEF FREED BY GERMANS

Karl Radek, Bolshevik Leader, Entered Country According to Law.

SPARTACANS BREAK OUT

Bad Impression Created by Immunity to Principal Trouble Maker.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Karl Radek, the Russian Bolshevik paymaster in Germany, who was arrested on February 11 in connection with the Spartacan uprising, has been released by the German Government, according to a Berlin despatch to-day.

This message reports fresh agitation by the German Spartacans coincident with the Hungarian revolution, and reports that in these circumstances the release of Radek has created a bad impression.

The authorities, the despatch adds, say that Radek entered Germany in a perfectly regular manner and that they have no reason for keeping him under arrest.

Some results of the new Spartacan agitation reported are a serious strike in Lubbeck, riots in Stuttgart on the threat of a general strike in Breslau.

Germany cannot and will not sign a peace which involves the annexation of Danzig by Poland. The former Crown Prince declared in a speech Sunday, a despatch from Berlin says.

The German President added that Germany could not give up West Prussia as part of Upper Silesia. Ebert spoke at a meeting called to protest against the annexation of Danzig by Poland. He declared that Germany was prepared to agree to the neutralization of the Vistula, which would include Danzig as a free port.

A demonstration "against the violation of German territory under the peace treaty" was held in Berlin Sunday in front of the residence of President Ebert. After the meeting the crowd went to the Hotel Adlon, where most of the Entente commissioners in Berlin are quartered. Seeing American officers they mistook them for British and shouted: "Down with England!"

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 24.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister, has sent Karl Kauffmann, one of the Under Secretaries in the Foreign Ministry, to Moscow to see the chiefs of the Soviet Government and to furnish an accurate report on the situation which will allow the Foreign Minister to study methods as to the bringing about of a closer political and economic relations with the Russian Bolshevik Government, says a Zurich despatch to the Matin.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 24 (delayed).—Eduard Bernstein, a veteran Independent Socialist leader, has abandoned that party and has joined the Bolsheviks. He is now in the hands of the Soviet Government and to furnish an accurate report on the situation which will allow the Foreign Minister to study methods as to the bringing about of a closer political and economic relations with the Russian Bolshevik Government, says a Zurich despatch to the Matin.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 24 (delayed).—The German mercantile ships in the harbor of Bremen were still in port to-day, but nine food ships left Hamburg during the day in compliance with the shipping agreements made up by the Entente. Among the steamships which sailed were the Auguste Victoria and the Graf Waldersee.

TO PUNISH ARMY STOWAWAYS.

Two Officers Will Be Sent Back to France for Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Two army officers, enroute home on a transport as stowaways, will enjoy only a brief glimpse of home before they are sent back to the War Department. They will be shipped back immediately to face charges on their arrival in France. A cable reported that the two officers, who were transferred at once on the transport's arrival to the first eastbound vessel to sail.

A similar treatment was accorded five officers, two Captains and three Lieutenants, who stowed away immediately after the armistice was signed last November. They were also sent back to face charges on their arrival in France. A cable reported that the five officers, who were transferred at once on the transport's arrival to the first eastbound vessel to sail.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION BETTER.

Rail Traffic Between Cairo and Alexandria Restored.

LONDON, March 24.—There has been further improvement in the situation in Egypt, according to Cecil B. Harcourt, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He stated in the House of Commons to-day that railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria had been restored after its recent interruption during the disorders.

Cairo, March 23 (delayed).—There are renewed attacks on communications here to-day, with some demonstrations throughout the city. Airplane postal service has been established with Alexandria and Suez and this city.

Court-Martial Acquits Gen. Rosso.

ROME, March 24.—Gen. Rosso, who was in command of a part of the Italian line along the Isonzo River in October, 1917, when the great German-Austrian attack was launched, has been acquitted by a court-martial of a charge of having abandoned his position too soon before the Italian army.

Young Turk Leaders on Trial.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—Trial of the leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress has begun and several of the former Turkish statesmen have been summoned to appear. The arrests of Young Turk leaders still continue.



THE Bolshevik elements in Hungary, with the connivance and backing of the agents of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, have seized the power of the new Hungarian Government and have declared war against the Entente, or are ready to do so. The pretext for this action is the decision of the Peace Conference in Paris to create a barrier of Hungary against the spread of Bolshevism in Central Europe. Military action already is reported. A Bolshevik army of 70,000, composed mainly of Hungarian and Bulgarian prisoners of war in Russia,

GERMAN WAR GODS EXPLAINING DEFEAT

Von Tirpitz, Ludendorff and Falkenhayn Break Out in Form of Books.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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BERLIN, March 24.—Three big guns of the late war will soon discharge into the world a defense and justification of the conduct of the war on the German side. This will be followed in a few days by a book by Gen. von Falkenhayn, Minister of War at the outbreak of hostilities. Among other things, Gen. Falkenhayn will go into the campaign he conducted up to August, 1916, giving special attention to the Verdun failure, for which he is held responsible, though the future previously has been attributed to the former Crown Prince, who, from letters that have been found, appears to have strongly opposed the campaign.

"Why I Failed," by Von Tirpitz.

Finally, in April, Admiral von Tirpitz will make his appearance on the literary stage in a defensive role. The title of his book will be "Why I Failed." He is now at work on the last chapter of his book in his modest villa in the Black Forest. Admiral von Tirpitz, it is understood, will defend his entire naval policy and explain the reasons that led to the creation of the German navy. He will argue, it is understood, that rivalry with the British navy was inevitable. He then takes up the submarine warfare from the beginning. He tells of the feat of Capt. U-boat Otto von Weddigen in sinking the Lusitania and lifts the veil on his announcements and plans against enemy commerce. He discusses, from his point of view, the effect that German submarine warfare had on the final outcome, and gives insights into the attitude of the various Chancellors and of the former Kaiser.

It cannot be truly said that the German public is waiting with anything but bated breath for these books to appear. The Germans are more concerned at present in getting something to eat than they are in listening to explanations of their leaders who plunged them into their present misery and despair. A considerable sale, however, is expected, especially for the Ludendorff volume and that of Von Tirpitz.

Where Are the Gods of Yesterday?

Government circles are not particularly pleased over the prospect of the German authors stirring up the ashes of painful memories and seeking a justification for their acts at a time when the nation is in a chaotic mental condition. Bringing for the moment from their haughty solitude retirement from public view Gen. Ludendorff, Admiral von Tirpitz and Gen. von Falkenhayn give rise to interesting questions. What has become of the leading members of the old regime and the ex-Kaiser's court?

The former Emperor of course is in Holland and the ex-Crown Prince is on a seaweed island which a Dutch official recently described to me as being worse than St. Helena. The Kaiser's sons—Prince Fritz, August Wilhelm and Johannes—are in Potsdam. Oscar is learning farming on his father-in-law's estate. Albert, the sailor Prince, is in Kiel. The Crown Princess Cecilie has left the marble palace and has disappeared.

CAUCASIAN VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Mount Elbrus, Long Extinct, Is Emitting Smoke.

LONDON, March 24.—Mount Elbrus, in the Caucasus, has been discharging smoke for several days, a Russian newspaper reports from Moscow. The volcano is in a chaotic mental condition. Bringing for the moment from their haughty solitude retirement from public view Gen. Ludendorff, Admiral von Tirpitz and Gen. von Falkenhayn give rise to interesting questions. What has become of the leading members of the old regime and the ex-Kaiser's court?

Argentine-Paraguay Air Route.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 24.—Italian aviators have arrived here to establish an aerial communication system between Buenos Aires and Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

BOLSHEVIK FORCES BEATEN BY KOLCHAK

Said to Have Been Driven Back Thirty Miles West of the Urals.

PARIS, March 24.—Siberian troops of the Kolchak Government have begun successfully an offensive west of the Urals on a line from Perm to the Transsiberian railway, advises from Omsk say. At certain points the Bolsheviks have been driven back more than thirty miles. The Siberians have captured Okansk, fifty miles southwest of Perm.

On a fifty mile front between Okansk and Osa along the Kama River the Bolsheviks have been driven back twenty miles.

The Kolchak forces also are reported to have obtained marked success in the region of Birk, northwest of Ufa.

Sterdoff Reported Dead.

Brief despatches from Moscow announcing the death of Sterdoff, chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, are causing much speculation among Russians. In Paris, who are eagerly awaiting further details. His death is reported to have occurred on February 16 after the convening of the sixteenth Congress of Russian Soviets, which continues its meeting to Moscow.

Sverdoff was one of Premier Lenin's strongest supporters. He presided at the opening of the Constituent Assembly and had been a dominant figure as chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. Sverdoff supported Lenin in his effort to check the power of commissars for the suppression of the counter revolution which had been taking over the functions of the Soviets and threatening to supplant them.

More than 113,000 persons or more than 13 per cent, of the entire population died in Petrograd in February, according to Russian police statistics just received in Paris. On February 1 the total population of Petrograd was 390,000. In addition to the deaths during the month 77,000 persons left Petrograd and on March 1 the population was about 300,000.

Death Stalks at Moscow, Too.

American relief workers who left Moscow on February 13 say that deaths in that city early in February averaged 4,000 daily. They say that conditions there were similar to those in Petrograd, where smallpox, typhus, starvation and the "hunger plague" were raging unchecked. Coffins are no longer sold in Moscow, but are only rented for use at funerals.

The Russian Soviet Government, according to an announcement published in the semi-official Izvestia of Moscow on February 6, a copy of which has been received here, is considering a proposition to grant the timber concession in northern Russia to Eduard Hannevig, a Norwegian citizen, and other promoters on condition that they build railways, in addition to the timber, more than 15,000,000 acres, with permission to cut 500,000 trees annually.

The Soviet Commissioners adopted a resolution declaring that they were willing to recognize foreign capital in Russia only when the proposed development could not be carried out by Russians.

HUNGARIAN REVOLT A TEST FOR ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

In these circles as looking upon the Hungarian trouble as being in a way helpful in bringing the French and British together on the reparations matter and the boundary questions, which those in the President's confidence would have the world believe are stumbling blocks to the actual drafting of the treaty.

Yet in British and French circles it is complained that if original plans have been carried out and a preliminary treaty drawn containing only the principle points, matters would now be much further advanced; whereas, in these circles there are none who agree with Col. House that the treaty is a matter of days instead of weeks.

The Allies are now confronted with the question of whether they can drop their other tasks until they can decide what policy to pursue against the Bolsheviks. The hope was expressed to-day that the meeting to-morrow of the Big Four—Japan now having eliminated herself largely from European discussions—would bring about some programme for dealing with the new situation, which is hourly growing.

Reports now show that Rumania is honeycombed with Bolsheviks and may fall at any minute. Czechoslovakia is also in peril and some say the Federal Government is weakening in Poland. The presence of Marshal Foch at these meetings is significant, and an outright declaration of war against the Bolsheviks may be decided upon, the Bolsheviks having now definitely aligned themselves with Hungary, which is still an open question.

The new Hungarian Government, as well as the Bolsheviks, virtually has declared war on the Entente.

Either this course must be followed or else there must be some recognition of the Bolsheviks and an attempt made at controlling them, which is the policy Germany is following with increasing intent of again making them her allies.

Boundary Disputes Grow.

President Wilson has been relying on the promise of a League of Nations to the oppressed people of Central Europe, but instead of preventing these radical groups from breaking out into violence, the conference seems to be provoking them by discussions over boundaries.

With only eight articles gone over, the league committee still has enormous work before it, but Col. House hopes it will be finished by Wednesday. Among the many changes that are being made is one reconstituting the Executive Council so as to give it more members and enabling the neutrals by combining in groups to have a membership.

The President has also given great consideration to Senator Knox's point of differentiation in the covenant between the high contracting Powers and the league members. He is intimating now he wants all such differentiation removed, making it solely an agreement of members, leaving out the high contracting Powers entirely.

The President's attempt to meet Republican objections has excited comment in view of authoritative statements to-day that the President has no important changes in the document.

The amendment of Leon Bourgeois, the French League of Nations authority, regarding the territorial dispute in view of an international force to be in readiness, is disapproved by the President, who held that this would be really making the supreme war council.

The French continue to insist that there must be some sort of military unit and they also like to their content that American troops must participate in any successful campaign against the Bolsheviks.

PRESIDENT REGARDS OUTBREAK SERIOUS

Favors Energetic Action to Hasten Peace Treaty.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 24.—President Wilson met Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon for an hour's conference before the assembling of the Council of the League of Nations.

Both the conference and the supreme council were held amid a feeling of concern over the revolutionary developments in eastern Europe and the lack of definite results thus far reached in the Paris conference in stabilizing European conditions.

President Wilson was known to regard the situation as serious and as calling for energetic action toward hastening the work of the conference to completion, and there was reason to believe that this would be one of the main subjects before both meetings, rather than the formal questions on the programme.

The results of the deliberations of the Supreme Council are not likely to be made in the official communications, and probably will take form in their latest one. The great difference, particularly with respect to reparations, frontiers and the League of Nations.

The advocates of the League of Nations are pressing for a treaty as early as possible, and are making a conclusion, whereas the opponents of the treaty are on questions of principle, on which the Premier thus far have been unable to procure an agreement.

Council again dwelt with Poland to-day, which question is close to a settlement. It is understood that the recommendations of the Canton committee for a French work program, known as the "Canton program," despite the objections raised by Premier Lloyd George. The Polish division is present in France, probably will proceed to the Baltic and may land at Königsberg instead of Danzig, to avoid the Poles.

Swiss Renounce Treaties.

BERN, March 24.—The Swiss Federal Council has renounced the commercial treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary. This action was taken so that Switzerland should not be hindered in the negotiations to renew the commercial treaties with France, Italy and Spain.

a clash with the Germans over Danzig. The League of Nations Council resumed its sessions at 8:10 o'clock to-night. President Wilson presiding. The commission is expected to sit until midnight. It was not believed that the large number of amendments would be completed and the revision of the covenant concluded without another meeting.

Amendments Are Divided.

The amendments have been divided into three classes: First, those by neutrals; second, those by an American Senator; third, those framed by President Wilson and the boundary questions. Robert Cecil, the last named group includes all points which the framers of the instrument believe will clarify the meaning and satisfy objections in all quarters.

The text of the speeches of Senators Lodge (Mass.) and Knox (Pa.) and the main points of the recent debate between Senator Lodge and Dr. Lowell, president of Harvard University, are being gone over in shaping these changes.

According to reports President Wilson's view is that the two main objections to an early conclusion of peace are reparations for war damages and the Franco-German Rhine frontier. The latter would be presented clearly and definitely to the Premier, and if need be a question would be made that they remain continuously together until these two difficulties were met and overcome.

The expectation also was advanced that a question would be made that they remain continuously together until these two difficulties were met and overcome. The expectation also was advanced that a question would be made that they remain continuously together until these two difficulties were met and overcome.

No Mention of Hungary.

The official statement made no mention of the Hungarian situation. The only reference to the situation in eastern Europe was the announcement that the question would be made that they remain continuously together until these two difficulties were met and overcome.

The American proposals concerning the powers of the Teutonic Commission, which concerns Poland and Czechoslovakia, were adopted.

The official statement describing the deliberations reads:

"The Supreme War Council met this afternoon from 4 till 6 o'clock. The question of armistice cables captured from the enemy was examined. The future status of those cables was decided on and the terms of reference regarding that status were referred to the drafting committee."

POLES REFUSE GERMANS.

New Activity Reported by Patrols in Posen.

PARIS, March 24.—Polish headquarters in Paris gave out to-night the following wireless communication received from Poznan:

"German patrols have been repulsed near Koylnia, Dielona and Ghodna. German artillery and mine throwers are active in the region of Nowice. German patrols are active in the Lomza, River and Owerina and Dombrova have been repulsed. There have been infantry and machine gun actions on the rest of the front."

"The reestablishment of railway communication with Poznan is expected shortly."

EX-KAISER NOT IN DANGER.

Strengthening of Guard Apparently Unnecessary.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 23 (delayed).—Nothing developed to-day to show that there was any substance to the reports that the ex-Kaiser was in danger. The ex-Kaiser was in the hands of the German authorities and was being treated in the Von Bentinck Castle here. At 7 o'clock this evening nothing was said about the ex-Kaiser's situation. The ex-Kaiser was in the hands of the German authorities and was being treated in the Von Bentinck Castle here.

It seems doubtful if Herr Hohenzollern himself knew anything about the menace said to be threatening him. The letters received at the castle had declared, but it seems that he must have noticed that there were more men about the grounds than usual. The reinforcements were brought to the castle in motor cars. Every non-resident of the village was closely scrutinized as he approached the neighborhood of the Von Bentinck residence.

Brazil's Coffee Growers Plead.

RIO JANEIRO, March 24.—Brazilian coffee growers have requested the Government to make an effort to the Brazilian coffee included in the cargoes of allied foodstuffs which are to be sent to the relief of Germany.

I. W. W. Continue to Fast.

TORONTO, Kan., March 24.—Although growing pale and thin as the result of five days fast, twelve alleged I. W. W. members held in the county jail here to-day to refuse all food offered them.

Barcelona Strikes May Recur.

MADRID, March 24.—Advices from Barcelona state that the recent solution to the strikes there appears to be merely of a provisional nature and that the present calm in that city may prove transitory.

Review Denied Espionage Convict.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Conviction of a spy was denied to-day by the Supreme Court, which refused to review the case. The spy was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

To the 27th!

AS you swing up Fifth Avenue, under the Victory Arch, and approach 32nd Street, our windows will be crowded as we welcome you with our cheers.

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312-314 Fifth Ave. Near 32nd Street

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FOR INDIGESTION